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(74) Agent: SEPPO LAINE OY; Itämerenkatu 3 B.
FIN-00180 Helsinki (FI).

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):
PALOHEIMO, Raija (FI/FI); Katajajarvintie 29 A
5, FIN-00200 Helsinki (FI).

(72) Inventor: and

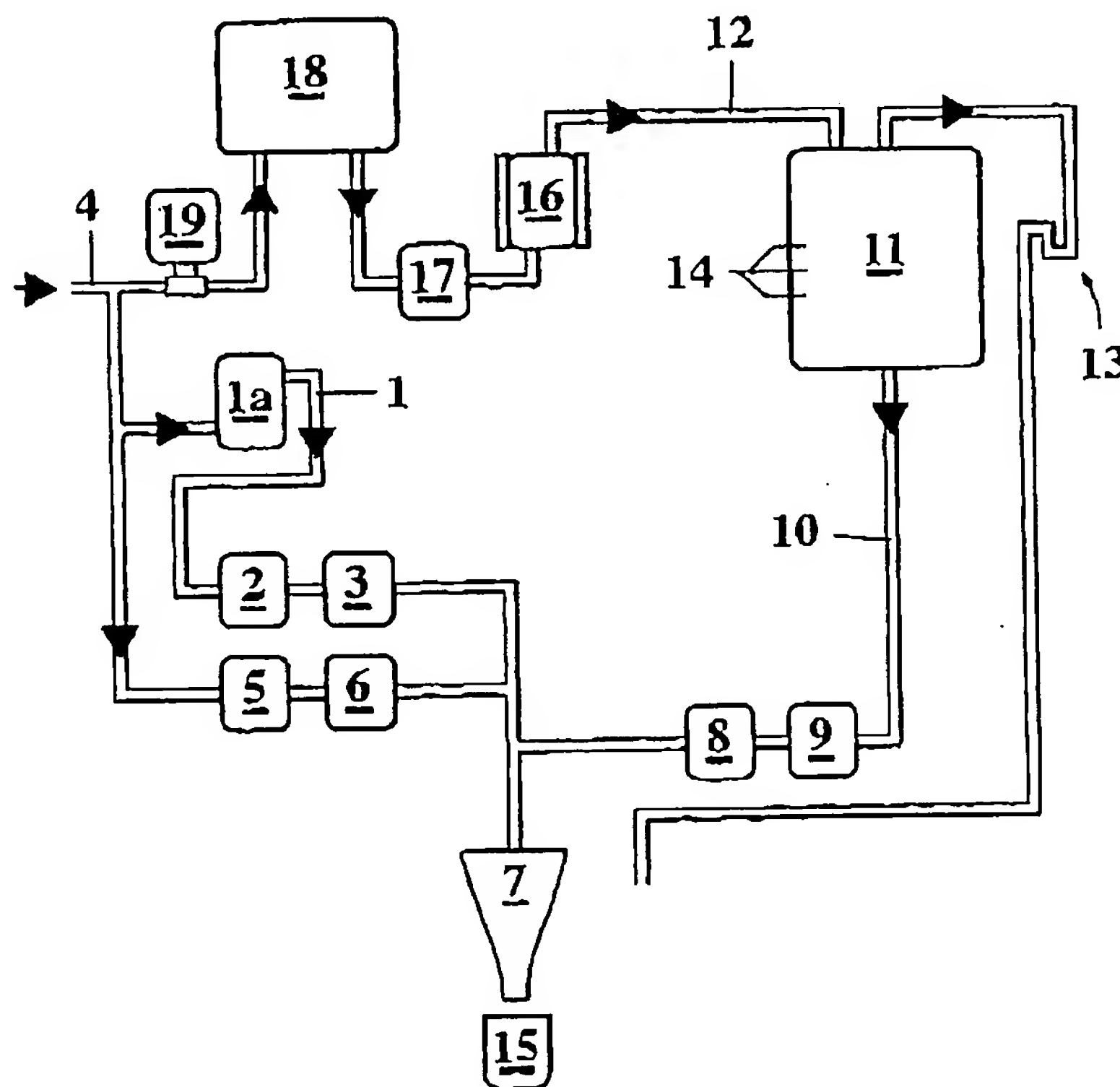
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): PALOHEIMO, Matti
(FI/FI); Wavulinintie 6, FIN-00210 Helsinki (FI).

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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PREPARING COFFEE DRINKS



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method for making coffee-based drinks, and to an arrangement in an apparatus for making coffee-based drinks. In this process, coffee is made by means of a so-called espresso method using hot water, high pressure and a short boiling time. According to the method, a strong coffee concentrate is stored in a hermetically sealed heat vessel, and the concentrate is either used as such or it is diluted so as to obtain a desired strength, at the moment of serving, by adding a suitable amount of water to the concentrate in a mixing tank. According to the invention, both express-based specialty coffees and ordinary coffee are made by means of the same equipment. The invention also makes it possible to quickly serve large amounts of coffee.

WO 2004/049814 A1

WO 2004/049814 A1

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WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

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Method and apparatus for preparing coffee drinks

The present invention relates to the preparation of coffee drinks, and particularly to the
5 method according to the preamble of Claim 1 for making coffee-based drinks.

According to such a method, coffee is made by means of a so-called espresso method using
hot water, high pressure and a short boiling time, from fine coffee powder that is ground up
from dark roasted coffee beans. Very strong coffee is thus obtained, which can be called a
10 concentrate because of its small amount of water and high content of coffee.

The invention also relates to the arrangement according to the preamble of Claim 9 for
making coffee drinks.

15 A good taste and the easiness of preparation constitute the basis for the commercial use of
coffee. The most difficult task is to make and preserve large amounts of good coffee. In the
Nordic Countries, the most familiar way to make coffee is by boiling or filtering so as to
make a drink that is easy to enjoy even in larger amounts at a time. In contrast, generally
stronger coffee of the espresso type is consumed in the Mediterranean.

20 For large-scale consumption, coffee is made into a container or separate containers that are
used to serve the coffee. The coffee is made either by manual or automatic percolators.
Such coffee makers require a lot of space and it is difficult to maintain the quality of the
coffee. These percolators are only made to serve so-called filtered coffee.

25 In the industry, coffee is also made into a concentrate that is packed and frozen in dispos-
able packages (bib), and thawed and placed into special distribution devices before use,
wherein some concentrate is mixed with hot water and served as coffee. Coffee is also
made of an instant powder, i.e., instant coffee powder, by mixing it with hot water. Instant
30 coffee powder is manufactured industrially by removing water from filtered coffee.

Publication WO A1 01/74211 discloses a solution for making coffee. The coffee is made
by mixing water and coffee concentrate that is made in advance by another device. Es-
presso is also made merely by means of treating with steam, coffee that is stored in ad-
35 vance.

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

2

Publications WO A1 02/01993, US A 4 470 999 and US A 3 641 918 also disclose a solution, wherein a coffee drink is made of a prefabricated product. The product that is made into a drink can be freeze-dried, ordinary instant coffee powder or a liquid concentrate, which either has been stored or is stored in a cold place or is frozen. The concentrate can also be prepared in advance by another device either by filtering or boiling.

The known technology involves considerable drawbacks. In industrial processes, coffee is first made and then cooled after the process, until heated again in dispensers. Thus, the coffee concentrate is prepared and served by means of separate devices. Heating ready-made coffee is the surest way to spoil its taste and aroma, and reheated coffee cannot compete with the aromas of freshly-made coffee.

At the moment, separate coffee makers are needed to make so-called ordinary coffee and espresso-based types of coffee, which are also called specialty coffees. On the market, there are some combined coffee makers, which can be used to make both filtered coffee and espresso but, in practice, these devices are combinations of two coffee makers intended for small-scale use, combining two cookers within one case. The greatest disadvantage of also these cookers is that they can only make one cup of espresso-based coffee at a time.

Espresso-based coffees and the specialty coffees that are made on the basis of espresso coffee are made at the moment they are served; they cannot be preserved, and the larger the amounts of specialty coffee that are to be made at one time, the more effective and expensive manufacturing devices are needed

At present, when large amounts of both ordinary coffee and specialty coffee are made, at least two different coffee makers are needed and more space should be reserved for them; besides, also the investment costs are higher. By means of current devices, only one cup of specialty coffee can be made at a time, therefore, to make large volumes, several cookers are needed, the manufacture is time-consuming, thus slowing down the process of serving specialty coffee.

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

3

The purpose of the present invention is to eliminate the disadvantages of the known technology and to provide a new solution for the preparation of coffee drinks.

The invention is based on the idea that different types of coffee, both those based on espresso and the ordinary, so-called percolated coffee, are made by means of one device.

The invention is further characterized in that a strong coffee concentrate is stored in a hermetically sealed heat vessel, and the concentrate is either used as such or diluted at the moment of serving so as to form a desired concentrate by adding a suitable amount of water into the concentrate in a mixing tank.

To be more precise, the method according to the invention is characterized in that, which is presented in the characterizing part of Claim 1.

The arrangement according to the invention, in turn, is characterized in that, which is presented in the characterizing part of Claim 9.

The invention provides considerable advantages. By using the solution according to the invention, a large amount of coffee can be made and preserved in a high-quality concentrated form by means of simple equipment. No such device is previously known, which in advance makes and also stores fresh coffee in concentrated form and uses this concentrate to make both ordinary and specialty coffees. The solution presented herein makes it possible to quickly make and serve large amounts of espresso-based coffees. The price and size of such a device are clearly smaller than those of the present solutions that offer a correspondent capacity. The new solution also offers a higher speed of manufacture and service than the known apparatuses. This problem has earlier been solved for ordinary filtered coffee only.

By means of our invention, both ordinary coffee and specialty coffees can be made using the same device. The space needed by the new equipment is clearly smaller than the space needed by the corresponding, current coffee makers together. The price and the energy demand are distinctly lower compared with the two earlier devices that have a corresponding capacity. The new solution also offers a higher manufacturing and serving speed of

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FL2003/000916

4

specialty coffees. This is of importance in the catering business and institutional catering in particular, where large volumes of coffee are to be served quickly.

The invention can also be used in making tea and other hot drinks.

5

The short manufacturing time, the high pressure and the correct roasting of the espresso method also provide an advantage, which has not been given attention earlier. Because of the quick preparation, the coffee drink seals in the fresh taste and the aromas of coffee, but the undesirable ingredients of coffee bean, such as acids and waste materials, which dis-

10 solve as a consequence of a long extraction time, are omitted. Hence, the "ordinary" coffee made in accordance with the invention is more delicious than the conventional filtered coffee that is made by the traditional slow method of extraction, because the finished drink lacks the undesirable flavourings of the coffee bean.

15 The coffee maker solutions that are presently used commercially are based on processing and serving prefabricated coffee concentrates. No publication discloses a solution, wherein ordinary coffee and specialty coffees can be made, preserved and served by the same equipment, and where the ready-made coffee base can also be used for so-called coffee drinks.

20

Recently made coffee tastes better and fresher than that made of a concentrate or powder.

In the following, the invention is studied in detail with the aid of the appended drawing.

25 Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing of the coffee making arrangement according to the invention, which can be used to make both ordinary coffee and specialty coffee.

Even though the following mainly describes the making of coffees and coffee drinks, it is obvious that the invention can also be applied to making tea and corresponding stimulant

30 drinks, whereby, instead of coffee made by the espresso method, first, a corresponding tea concentrate is produced.

The following numerals are used in the figure:

1a Hot-water tank

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FL2003/000916

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- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| | 1 | Hot-water pipe |
| | 2 | Valve |
| | 3 | Control valve |
| | 4 | Cold-water pipe |
| 5 | 5 | Valve |
| | 6 | Control valve |
| | 7 | Mixing tank |
| | 8 | Control valve |
| | 9 | Valve |
| 10 | 10 | Pipe from hermetic vessel to the mixer |
| | 11 | Hermetically closed heat vessel |
| | 12 | Pipe for fresh coffee concentrate./ tea |
| | 13 | Outlet pipe with air lock |
| | 14 | Sensing elements for controlling the hermetic vessel |
| 15 | 15 | Serving dish |
| | 16 | Pressure cooker for coffee/tea |
| | 17 | Dosing valve |
| | 18 | Pressure tank for hot water |
| | 19 | Water pump |

20

According to our invention, coffee is made in the pressure cooker 16 by means of the espresso method. Water is introduced into the heated pressure tank by means of the pump 18. Hot water from the pressure tank 18 is measured into the cooker 16. The amount of water is controlled using the valve 17. The prepared coffee concentrate travels along the pipe 12 into the hermetically sealed heat vessel 11. The coffee remains in the vessel for a selected dwell time. The dwell time can be selected in advance or, alternatively, it is determined in accordance with consumption. In the storage vessel, coffee concentrate is present in an amount of at least 2% of the volume of the vessel all the time, serving as a buffer. Air exits from the heat vessel along the pipe 13 and gives way to the concentrate. The drink is selected by means of an option button, whereby the valve 9 opens and lets some concentrate through the valve 8 along the pipe 10 to the dispenser/mixer 7 and through there to the serving dish 15.

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

6

The "espresso method" herein refers to a manufacturing method, wherein the concentrate is extracted from a coffee powder that is in a compressed state, by compressing water at about 90 to 92°C through it at a pressure of 6 to 10 bar in a very short time. Generally, the amount of coffee is very small, 7 to 15 g, preferably 8 to 12 g, e.g. about 10 g and, correspondingly, the amount of water only about 5 cm³. The manufacturing time of the small amount is about 15 to 20 seconds, and making an amount twice as large should also take place within a short period of time (about 36 seconds).

Tea can also be made by the pressure cooker 16.

10

The hermetic vessel herein refers to an essentially closed, airtight vessel, wherein, when the coffee concentrate rises to the vessel, a corresponding amount of air exits the vessel, for example, through an outlet pipe provided with an air lock, or a similar valve system. Correspondingly, the amount of the air flowing into the vessel through the air lock or the like is no larger than the amount of liquid exiting the vessel. The vessel is isolated from the ambient air, so that its contents remain unchanged. The amount of the extra air entering the vessel is exactly the same as the amount of liquid removed, leakage from the vessel being insignificant. The vessel is isolated, so that it is possible to keep the coffee concentrate at a temperature selected in advance. The vessel can also be heatable. The hermetic aspect of the heat vessel makes it possible to keep the coffee concentrate fresh and flavoured.

20

According to an advantageous embodiment, the temperature in the storage vessel can be within a range of 85 to 92 °C, preferably 90 to 92 °C.

25

The air lock can be, for example, a pipe that is bent so as to form a semi-arch, which has a downward mouth opening.

30

According to the drink selected and to ensure the correct taste nuance and temperature, hot water can be added to the concentrate from the hot-water storage tank 1a along the pipe 1 by means of the valve 2, in an amount controlled by the valve 3. To prevent evaporation and to obtain the right taste, serving temperature and appearance, a small amount of cold water must be added to the hot water along the pipe 4 into the pipe 1 by controlling the amount by means of the valve 6 and by opening the valve 5, when the hot water is taken

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

7

from the steam generating, pressurized hot-water tank. The hot-water storage tank can also be open and operate in normal pressure.

5 According to a preferred embodiment, the dwell time of the concentrate in the storage vessel is from 2 min to 6 h, preferably from 10 min to 30 min. The temperature in the vessel is preferably selected so that the temperature of the coffee concentrate will not change more than 2 °C during one hour. Both the storage vessel and the mixing tank work in normal pressure.

10 According to another preferred embodiment, the invention can also be implemented so that hot water is taken from an open hot-water tank that operates in normal pressure. In that case, hot water at a correct temperature can also be added to the concentrate along the pipe 1 by opening the valve 2, in an amount controlled by the valve 3; adding cold water is not necessary.

15

Water and the coffee concentrate blend, when the streams of coffee and water are combined. By virtue of the flow, homogenisation takes place in the mixing tank 7, and further in the serving dish 15. In the solution according to the invention, the mixing tank 7 can also be provided with a separate mixer.

20

According to an embodiment of the invention, the heat vessel 11 is provided with sensing elements 14, through which the coffee maker's program gives the cooker a command to prepare a concentrate.

25 In conclusion, the coffee concentrate prepared according to the invention is transferred 12 directly to the hermetically sealed heat vessel 11, from where it is measured into the final drink in portions suitable for the respective use. The coffee concentrate is hermetically stored in the vessel 11 and transferred to the mixing tank 7 immediately, preferably less than 5 minutes before serving. The desired amounts of hot and cold water are also transferred to the mixing tank along the pipes 1 and 4. The amount of water and that of the coffee concentrate are controlled by the valves.

30

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the hot milk and/or milky foam needed in the preparation of specialty coffees, such as cappuccino and café au lait, can be

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FL2003/000916

8

measured into the drink in the serving dish 15 from a separate milk container (not shown) by means of the steam heated by the milk foaming device simultaneously, but in a specific order, with the coffee.

- 5 Water can be added when making specialty coffees and also when preparing coffee drinks. Using hot water at a correct temperature, "ordinary" coffee with a desired strength, i.e., coffee that corresponds to filtered coffee is made from the coffee concentrate.

- 10 Water can also be used as addition when making tea drinks. In this way, a tea drink with a desired strength is obtained. Milk can also be added to the tea in the same manner as in the example of the specialty coffee described above.

- 15 The coffee concentrate can also be used as such for making coffee drinks and specialty coffees. In that case, no water is added into the mixing tank, and the coffee concentrate is measured into the serving dish as such without dilution.

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

9

CLAIMS:

1. A method for preparing coffee-based drinks, according to which method a coffee concentrate is extracted from a coffee powder by means of the espresso method, characterized in that
 - an apparatus containing a cooker portion (16) for making coffee by the espresso method, and a hermetic storage vessel (11) connected to the cooker portion, which vessel is isolated and heatable, and operating at normal pressure is used,
 - the concentrate made by the espresso method is transferred into the storage vessel (11), wherein the concentrate is preserved for a specific dwell time at a temperature that is selected in advance, and
 - the concentrate is transferred into a mixing tank (7) that operates in normal pressure, to which mixing tank water is optionally measured so as to make a coffee drink of a desired strength, after which
 - the finished drink is lead into a serving dish (15).
2. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the temperature of the hermetic storage vessel (11) is in a range of 85 to 92 °C, preferably 90 to 92 °C.
3. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the dwell time of the concentrate in the storage vessel (11) is from 2 min to 6 h, preferably from 10 min to 30 min.
4. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the coffee concentrate is transferred into the mixing tank (7) immediately before serving, preferably less than 5 minutes before serving.
5. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that 7 to 15 g, preferably 8 to 12 g of coffee / 55 cm³ of water is used for making the coffee concentrate.
6. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that hot and/or cold water are/is added into the mixing tank (7).

WO 2004/049814

PCT/FI2003/000916

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7. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the amount of coffee concentrate and both cold and hot water, which enter the mixing tank, is controlled by the valves (2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9) that are in the pipelines (1, 4, 10).

5 8. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that hot water is added from a steam-generating pressure tank.

9. An arrangement in apparatus for making coffee-based drinks, the apparatus containing a cooker portion that is used to make coffee by the espresso method, and a storage vessel,
10 characterized in

- the storage vessel (11) of the coffee concentrate, which is connected to the cooker portion and which is hermetic, heated and preserves the temperature of the concentrate, and
- a mixing tank (7), which is connected to the storage vessel and which has pipeline fittings for cold (4) and hot (1) water and a pipe fitting for taking the finished coffee drink out of the equipment, whereby the mixing tank makes it possible to mix
15 the coffee concentrate and water in a suitable proportion so as to obtain a coffee drink with a desired strength,

whereby the storage vessel (11) and the mixing tank (7) are adapted to operate in normal
20 pressure.

10. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterized in that the temperature in the hermetic storage vessel can be adjusted to between 85 to 92°C, preferably 88 to 92°C.

25 11. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterized in that hot and/or cold water can be added into the mixing tank (7).

12. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterized in that the amount of the coffee concentrate, the cold and hot water entering the mixing tank can be controlled by means of
30 the valves (2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9) in the pipelines (1, 4, 10).

13. The use of the arrangement according to any of Claims 9 to 12 for making tea and tea drinks.

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PCT/FI2003/00916

WO 2004/049814

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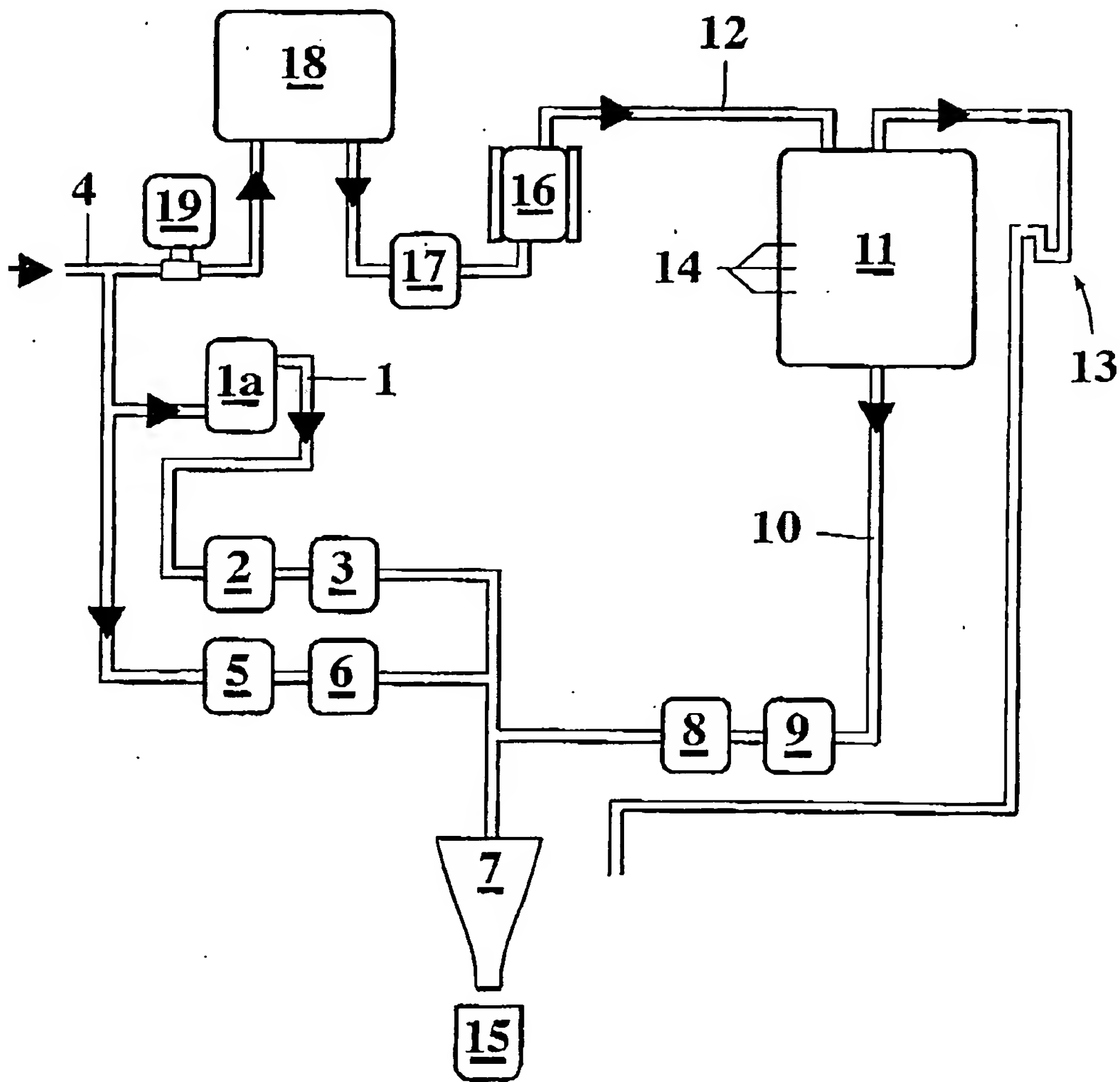


Fig. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A23F 5/26, A47J 31/00, A47J 31/50
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A23F, A47J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 0174211 A1 (BRASILIA SPA), 11 October 2001 (11.10.2001), page 9, line 7 - line 18 --	1-13
A	WO 0201993 A1 (DASS MANUFACTURING LTD), 10 January 2002 (10.01.2002) --	1-13
A	US 4470999 A (CARPIAC), 11 Sept 1984 (11.09.1984) --	1-13
A	US 3641918 A (SCHELLGELL ET AL), 15 February 1972 (15.02.1972) -- -----	1-13

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer
William Helin/EK
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

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